

**JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS**

455 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, California 94102-3688

Report

TO: Members of the Judicial Council

FROM: Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee
Hon. Mary Ann Grilli, Co-chair
Hon. Michael Nash, Co-chair
Corby Sturges, Staff Attorney, 415-865-4220, corby.sturges@jud.ca.gov
Christopher Wu, Supervising Attorney, 415-865-7721

DATE: November 1, 2002

SUBJECT: Juvenile Law: Child Custody and Visitation Orders (revise forms JV-200 and JV-205) (Action Required)

Issue Statement

Several aspects of current Judicial Council forms JV-200, *Custody Order—Juvenile*, and JV-205, *Visitation Order—Juvenile*, are ambiguous or misleading.

Recommendation

The Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee recommends that the Judicial Council, effective January 1, 2003, revise form JV-200, *Custody Order—Juvenile*, to:

1. Promote correct identification of the juvenile case and clarify the relation of the case to any actual or potential related family law cases;
2. Clarify the statutorily defined responsibilities of parties, counsel, and court personnel for transmitting and filing the order;
3. Clarify the child's primary residence, the notice required for a change in the child's residence, and whether the child's parents are married;
4. Identify the form's correct authorizing statutes and rule; and
5. Incorporate technical changes.

The committee also recommends that the council revise form JV-205, *Visitation Order—Juvenile*, to incorporate technical changes and identify the form's correct authorizing statutes and rule.

The text of the proposed revised forms is attached at pages 5–7.

Rationale for Recommendation

While a child is a dependent or ward of the court or the subject of an active dependency petition, the juvenile court may issue orders regarding the custody of or visitation with that child. (Welf. & Inst. Code, §§ 304, 726.5.) When the juvenile court dismisses the dependency petition or terminates dependency or wardship, it may also issue an order regarding the custody of or visitation with the child. (Welf. & Inst. Code, §§ 362.4, 726.5.) Form JV-200, *Custody Order—Juvenile*, and form JV-205, *Visitation Order—Juvenile*, fulfill the council’s legislative mandate to adopt forms for these orders. (Welf. & Inst. Code §§ 304, 362.4, 726.5(f).)

Form JV-200

The current caption of form JV-200 provides space for the names of the petitioner, the respondent, and, if applicable, the other parent. In a juvenile case, none of these labels is appropriate. They assume the existence of a family law case, when in fact none may exist. In the proposed revision, “Petitioner,” “Respondent,” and “Other Parent” have been eliminated, leaving the label “Child’s Name” to promote correct identification of the juvenile court case.

Welfare and Institutions Code sections 362.4 and 726.5, as well as rule 1457 of the California Rules of Court, require the court clerk of any county in which proceedings involving the custody of the child are pending to file the juvenile exit order (form JV-200) in those proceedings. If no such proceedings are pending, section 362.4 and rule 1457 (1) permit the juvenile court in a dependency action to direct the transmittal of the order to the clerk of the court of the county in which the parent given custody resides; and (2) require the clerk, immediately upon receipt of the order, to open a file without a filing fee, assign a case number, and notify both the juvenile court and the parents of the new case number. Section 726.5 contains substantially similar requirements for juvenile delinquency cases. In practice, however, the duties arising out of these provisions have been unclear. A parenthetical phrase has been inserted in the case numbers box to remind a clerk who receives an appropriately transmitted exit order to file it in any existing family court cases involving the custody of the child or children or, if no such cases exist, to open a new file. In addition, a new item 11 has been added, stating the statutory authorization for the juvenile court to direct the transmittal of the form to the proper receiving court and clarifying that the clerk must file the order in a related existing family law case or open a new file upon receipt of the form if no related case exists.

In some counties, dissolution cases and parentage cases are assigned different types of case numbers. Without an indication of the parents’ marital status, the court clerk cannot assign a case number to the file. A sentence with check boxes has been added at the end of item 2 to indicate whether the parents are married.

Item 3 on form JV-200 provides space for the court to indicate who will have physical custody of the child. By providing no space for an indication of residency, the item in the current form presumes that the court will award sole physical custody to one person and that the child will live with that person. The court, however, sometimes awards joint physical custody to two persons. In such cases, the court should indicate with whom the child will reside. Space has been added in item 3 to allow the court to designate the children's primary residence in cases in which it awards joint physical custody.

In *In re Maribel T.* (2002) 96 Cal.App.4th 82, the Court of Appeal held that notice under Family Code section 3024 to a noncustodial parent of a proposed change of residence is legally sufficient to protect that parent's right to visitation. The *Maribel T.* court urged the council to revise form JV-200 to allow the court to make a custody order conditioned on notice pursuant to Family Code section 3024. Item 6 has been revised to allow the court to order a move-away notice that complies with section 3024.

The form has also been revised to refer to Welfare and Institutions Code sections 302(d), 304, 362.4, and 726.5; Family Code section 3020 et seq.; and rule 1457 of the California Rules of Court as the form's governing authority.

Form JV-205

Form JV-205 has been revised to incorporate technical changes and to refer to Welfare and Institutions Code sections 302(d), 304, 362.4, and 726.5; Family Code section 3020 et seq.; and rule 1457 of the California Rules of Court as the form's governing authority.

The texts of Welfare and Institutions Code sections 302(d), 304, 362.4, and 726.5; Family Code section 3024; and rule 1457 of the California Rules of Court are attached at pages 11–15.

Alternative Actions Considered

Revisions to form JV-200 are necessary to clarify the form's requirements and to bring it into compliance with statute and case law. The committee considered a wholesale rewrite of JV-200 to address various issues arising from court efforts to unify or coordinate their family and juvenile law proceedings. A thorough review of this form will be undertaken, but that process will take time and many of the changes recommended in this proposal are urgently needed.

Comments From Interested Parties

A draft of form JV-200 was sent to the standard mailing list for family and juvenile law proposals, as well as the regular rules and forms circulation, and generated nine comments. Five commentators agreed with the proposal without further comment.

One additional commentator who agreed with the proposal suggested modifications. This commentator suggested that the form instruct the superior court clerk to use the form to open a family law file without a filing fee when the juvenile court terminates dependency. In response, the committee has added new item 11 to clarify the statutory responsibilities of parents, counsel, and court personnel regarding the transmittal and filing of the order.

Two commentators agreed with the proposal only if modified. The first suggested that ordering physical custody with one parent and also specifying a child's primary residence (as item 3 invites) would be redundant. That is true. The committee anticipates that the court will specify a child's primary residence only when it orders joint physical custody. The same commentator found burdensome the suggestion in item 6 that written consent to a change of address sometimes be sought. The committee disagrees. Family Code section 3024 provides that prior written agreement is a sufficient, though not necessary, condition to a change in residence. The committee has revised item 6 to clarify that written consent is not a necessary condition of a change in residence.

Another commentator echoed the first commentator's concern about the transmission of the custody order to the family court. The addition of item 11 at the end of the form addresses this concern. The commentator also pointed out that whether the children's parents are married makes a difference in the way some counties identify and organize family law cases. The committee agrees and has added a sentence that allows the court to indicate whether the parents are married.

One commentator disagreed with the proposal. The commentator suggested that requiring superior court clerks to open a family law case file in the absence of an action to modify the custody order would require additional work. Welfare and Institutions Code sections 362.4 and 726.5 and rule 1457 of the California Rules of Court require the clerk of the superior court of the county in which the parent given custody resides, immediately upon receipt of an appropriately transmitted exit order, to open a new file without a filing fee, to assign a case number, and to notify the juvenile court and the parents of the new case number. The proposed changes to the form merely clarify these existing statutory duties.

The comments and responses are summarized on the chart attached at pages 8–10.

Implementation Requirements and Costs

Courts will incur some costs in printing the revised forms.

Attachments

CHILD'S NAME: _____	CASE NUMBERS: JUVENILE: FAMILY:
----------------------------	---------------------------------------

7. ☐ **Paternity.** (name): _____ was declared
the father of (names): _____

by court order (specify county and case number):

☐ juvenile court ☐ family court ☐ other (specify): _____
on (dates): _____

8. **As of the date below, the juvenile court**

- a. ☐ has terminated jurisdiction over the children listed in item 3; requests for any modifications of these orders must be brought in the family court case in which these orders are filed under Welfare and Institutions Code section 302(d) or 726.5(c).
- b. ☐ has not terminated jurisdiction over the children listed in item 3; requests to modify these orders must be brought in juvenile court. When the juvenile court terminates jurisdiction over the children, requests for modifications must be brought in family court.

9. ☐ This order reflects a change in physical custody of the child or children to the custody of a formerly noncustodial parent for the reasons stated on the record.

10. **Other orders** (specify):

☐ Continued on Attachment 10.

☐ Restraining order (form JV-250) attached.

11. The ☐ clerk of the juvenile court ☐ parent given custody ☐ parent's attorney ☐ county counsel must transmit this order within 10 calendar days to the clerk of the court of any county in which a custody proceeding involving the child is pending or, if no such case exists, to the clerk of the court of the county in which the parent given custody resides. The clerk of the receiving court must, immediately upon receipt of this order, file the order in the pending case or, if no such case exists, open a file without a filing fee and assign a case number.

12. The clerk of the receiving court must send by first-class mail an endorsed filed copy of this order, showing the case number of the receiving court, to:

- a. ☐ Mother (name and address): _____
- b. ☐ Father (name and address): _____
- c. ☐ Children (names and addresses): _____
- d. ☐ Children's attorney (name and address): _____
- e. ☐ Social worker (name and address): _____
- f. ☐ Probation officer (name and address): _____
- g. ☐ Other (names and addresses): _____

and to the originating juvenile court with a completed clerk's certificate of mailing (see below).

Date: _____

JUDICIAL OFFICER OF THE JUVENILE COURT

CLERK'S CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

(To be completed by clerk of receiving court)

I certify that I am not a party to this cause and that an endorsed filed copy of the foregoing order was mailed as follows:

Each copy was enclosed in an envelope with postage fully prepaid. The envelopes were addressed to the originating court and to each person whose name and address are given in item 12. Each envelope was sealed and deposited with the United States Postal Service at (place): _____

on (date): _____

Date: _____ Clerk, by _____, Deputy

CHILD'S NAME:

DRAFT-4

CASE NUMBERS:

JUVENILE:

FAMILY:

VISITATION ORDER—JUVENILE**Attachment to Custody Order—Juvenile (form JV-200)**1. ☐ **VISITATION**a. ☐ As set forth in the attached visitation agreement.b. ☐ Specific visitation as follows:(1) ☐ **WEEKENDS** (specify starting date): _____☐ Father ☐ Mother will have the children with him/her:☐ First weekend of the month (specify day(s) and time): from _____ at _____ ☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.
to _____ at _____ ☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.☐ Second weekend of the month (specify day(s) and time): from _____ at _____ ☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.
to _____ at _____ ☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.☐ Third weekend of the month (specify day(s) and time): from _____ at _____ ☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.
to _____ at _____ ☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.☐ Fourth weekend of the month (specify day(s) and time): from _____ at _____ ☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.
to _____ at _____ ☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.☐ Fifth weekend of the month (specify day(s) and time): from _____ at _____ ☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.
to _____ at _____ ☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.(2) ☐ **ALTERNATE WEEKENDS** (specify starting date): _____☐ Father ☐ Mother will have the children with him/her (specify day(s) and time): from _____
at _____ ☐ a.m. ☐ p.m. to _____ at _____ ☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.(3) ☐ **MID-WEEK**☐ Father ☐ Mother will have the children with him/her (specify day(s) and time): from _____
at _____ ☐ a.m. ☐ p.m. to _____ at _____ ☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.(4) ☐ **Other** (specify day(s) and time(s) as well as any additional conditions): _____☐ Continued on Attachment 1b(4).2. ☐ **SUPERVISED VISITATION**a. ☐ Father ☐ Mother will have supervised visitation with the minor children according to the schedule
☐ set forth in item 1 above ☐ to be determined by the parents.

b. The visits will be supervised by (name): _____

c. The supervisor's phone number is: _____

3. ☐ **TRANSPORTATION FOR VISITATION AND PLACE OF EXCHANGE**a. ☐ Transportation to the visits must be provided by ☐ Father ☐ Mother
☐ Other (specify): _____b. ☐ Transportation from the visits must be provided by ☐ Father ☐ Mother
☐ Other (specify): _____c. ☐ The children must be delivered and picked up from (specify location): _____d. ☐ Other (specify): _____

Welfare and Institutions Code section 302(d)

(d) Any custody or visitation order issued by the juvenile court at the time the juvenile court terminates its jurisdiction pursuant to Section 362.4 regarding a child who has been previously adjudged to be a dependent child of the juvenile court shall be a final judgment and shall remain in effect after that jurisdiction is terminated. The order shall not be modified in a proceeding or action described in Section 3021 of the Family Code unless the court finds that there has been a significant change of circumstances since the juvenile court issued the order and modification of the order is in the best interests of the child.

Welfare and Institutions Code section 304

After a petition has been filed pursuant to Section 311, and until the time that the petition is dismissed or dependency is terminated, no other division of any superior court may hear proceedings pursuant to Part 2 (commencing with Section 3020) of Division 8 of the Family Code regarding the custody of the child or proceedings under Part 2 (commencing with Section 1500) of Division 4 of the Probate Code, except as otherwise authorized in this code, regarding the establishment of a guardianship for the child. While the child is under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court all issues regarding his or her custody shall be heard by the juvenile court. In deciding issues between the parents or between a parent and a guardian regarding custody of a child who has been adjudicated a dependent of the juvenile court, the juvenile court may review any records that would be available to the domestic relations division of a superior court hearing that matter. The juvenile court, on its own motion, may issue an order as provided for in Section 213.5, or as described in Section 6218 of the Family Code. The Judicial Council shall adopt forms for these restraining orders. These form orders shall not be confidential and shall be enforceable in the same manner as any other order issued pursuant to Division 10 (commencing with Section 6200) of the Family Code.

This section shall not be construed to divest the domestic relations division of a superior court from hearing any issues regarding the custody of a child when that child is no longer a dependent of the juvenile court.

Welfare and Institutions Code section 362.4

When the juvenile court terminates its jurisdiction over a minor who has been adjudged a dependent child of the juvenile court prior to the minor's attainment of the age of 18 years, and proceedings for dissolution of marriage, for nullity of marriage, or for legal separation, of the minor's parents, or proceedings to establish the paternity of the minor child brought under the Uniform Parentage Act, Part 3 (commencing with Section 7600)

of Division 12 of the Family Code, are pending in the superior court of any county, or an order has been entered with regard to the custody of that minor, the juvenile court on its own motion, may issue a protective order as provided for in Section 213.5 or as defined in Section 6218 of the Family Code, and an order determining the custody of, or visitation with, the child.

Any order issued pursuant to this section shall continue until modified or terminated by a subsequent order of the superior court. The order of the juvenile court shall be filed in the proceeding for nullity, dissolution, or legal separation, or in the proceeding to establish paternity, at the time the juvenile court terminates its jurisdiction over the minor, and shall become a part thereof.

If no action is filed or pending relating to the custody of the minor in the superior court of any county, the juvenile court order may be used as the sole basis for opening a file in the superior court of the county in which the parent, who has been given custody, resides. The court may direct the parent or the clerk of the juvenile court to transmit the order to the clerk of the superior court of the county in which the order is to be filed. The clerk of the superior court shall, immediately upon receipt, open a file, without a filing fee, and assign a case number.

The clerk of the superior court shall, upon the filing of any juvenile court custody order, send by first-class mail a copy of the order with the case number to the juvenile court and to the parents at the address listed on the order.

The Judicial Council shall adopt forms for any custody or restraining order issued under this section. These form orders shall not be confidential.

Welfare and Institutions Code section 726.5

(a) At any time when (1) the minor is a ward of the juvenile court under Section 725, or the court terminates wardship while the minor remains under the age of 18 years, and (2) proceedings for dissolution of marriage, for nullity of marriage, or for legal separation of the minor's parents, proceedings to determine custody of the child, or to establish paternity of the minor under the Uniform Parentage Act, Part 3 (commencing with Section 7600) of Division 12 of the Family Code are pending in the superior court of any county, or an order has been entered with regard to the custody of the minor, the juvenile court may issue a protective order as provided in Section 213.5 or as defined in Section 6218 of the Family Code and may issue an order determining parentage, custody of, or visitation with, the minor.

A custody or visitation order issued by the juvenile court pursuant to this subdivision shall be made in accordance with the procedures and criteria of Part 2 (commencing with

Section 3020) of Division 8 of the Family Code. An order determining parentage issued by the juvenile court pursuant to this subdivision shall be made in accordance with the procedures and presumptions of the Uniform Parentage Act, Part 3 (commencing with Section 7600) of Division 12 of the Family Code.

(b) If the juvenile court decides to issue an order pursuant to subdivision (a), the juvenile court shall provide notice of that decision to the superior court in which the proceeding to decide parentage, custody of, or visitation with, the minor is pending. The clerk of the superior court, upon receipt of the notice, shall file the notice with other documents and records of the pending proceeding and send by first-class mail a copy of the notice to all parties of record in that proceeding.

(c) Any order issued under this section shall continue until modified or terminated by a subsequent order of the juvenile court. The order of the juvenile court shall be filed in the proceeding for nullity, dissolution, or legal separation, or in the proceeding to determine custody or to establish paternity, if that proceeding is pending at the time the juvenile court terminates its jurisdiction over the minor. The order shall then become a part of that proceeding and may be terminated or modified as the court in that proceeding deems appropriate.

(d) If no action is filed or pending relating to the custody of the minor in the superior court of any county at the time the juvenile court terminates its jurisdiction over the minor, the juvenile court order entered pursuant to subdivision (a) may be used as the sole basis for opening a file in the superior court of the county in which the parent who has been awarded physical custody resides. The clerk of the juvenile court shall transmit the order to the clerk of the superior court of the county in which the order is to be filed. The clerk of the superior court shall, upon receipt, open a file, without a filing fee, and assign a case number.

(e) The clerk of the superior court shall, upon the filing of any juvenile court order pursuant to subdivision (d), send by first-class mail a copy of the order with the case number, to the juvenile court and to the parents at the address listed on the order.

(f) The Judicial Council shall adopt forms for orders issued under this section. These orders shall not be confidential.

Family Code section 3024

In making an order for custody, if the court does not consider it inappropriate, the court may specify that a parent shall notify the other parent if the parent plans to change the residence of the child for more than 30 days, unless there is prior written agreement to the removal. The notice shall be given before the contemplated move, by mail, return receipt

requested, postage prepaid, to the last known address of the parent to be notified. A copy of the notice shall also be sent to that parent's counsel of record. To the extent feasible, the notice shall be provided within a minimum of 45 days before the proposed change of residence so as to allow time for mediation of a new agreement concerning custody. This section does not affect orders made before January 1, 1989.

Rule 1457. Order determining custody (§§ 304, 361.2, 362.4)

- (a) **[Order determining custody—termination of jurisdiction]** If the juvenile court orders custody to a parent and terminates jurisdiction, the court may make orders for visitation with the other parent. The court may also issue orders to either parent enjoining any action specified in Family Code section 2045.
- (1) *(Modification of existing custody orders—new case filings)* The order of the juvenile court shall be filed in an existing nullity, dissolution, legal guardianship, or paternity proceeding. If no custody proceeding is filed or pending, the order may be used as the sole basis to open a file.
- (2) *(Preparation and transmission of order)* The order shall be prepared on Judicial Council form Custody Order—Juvenile (JV-200). The court may direct the parent, parent's attorney, county counsel, or the clerk to:
- (A) Prepare the order for the court's signature; and
- (B) Transmit the order within 10 calendar days after the order is signed to the superior court of the county where a custody proceeding has already been commenced or, if none, to the superior court of the county in which the parent who has been given custody resides.
- (3) *(Procedures for filing order—receiving court)* Upon receipt of the juvenile court custody order, the superior court clerk of the receiving county shall immediately file the juvenile court order in the existing proceeding or shall immediately open a file, without a filing fee, and assign a case number.
- (4) *(Endorsed filed copy—clerk's certificate of mailing)* Within 15 court days after receiving the order, the clerk of the receiving court shall send by first-class mail an endorsed filed copy of the order showing the case number of the receiving court to (i) the persons whose names and addresses are listed on the order, and (ii) the originating juvenile court,

with a completed clerk's certificate of mailing, for inclusion in the child's file.

- (b) **[Order determining custody—continuation of jurisdiction]** If the court orders custody to a parent subject to the jurisdiction of the court with services to one or both parents, the court may direct the order be prepared and filed in the same manner as described in subdivision (a).

Comments for SPR02-35
Juvenile Law: Child Custody and Visitation Orders

	Commentator	Position	Comment on behalf of group?	Comment	Committee Response
1.	Ms. Barbara Fennell Family Law Facilitator Superior Court of Monterey County	A	N	Form JV-200 should contain an instruction that it be used to open a family law file without a filing fee when dependency is terminated. Many attorneys do not know about this possibility.	Agree. New item 11 has been added to the form.
2.	Hon Brenda F. Harbin-Forte Presiding Judge of the Juvenile Court Superior Court of Alameda County	AM	N	<p>1. In item 3 of form JV-200: It is redundant to order “physical custody to” one parent and also order “primary residence with.” The court should not award physical custody to one parent and order the child to live with another parent.</p> <p>2. In item 6: Given the nature of juvenile proceedings and the limitations of some parents, the suggestion that written consent to a change of address sometimes be sought is burdensome. Revise the sentence to omit “the written consent of the other parent or.”</p>	<p>1. Agree. The court should use the space on the form to indicate “primary residence with” one parent only when it orders joint physical custody. No change required.</p> <p>2. Disagree. Family Code section 3024 provides that prior written agreement is a sufficient, but not necessary, condition of a change of residence. Item 6 has been added to clarify that prior written agreement is not a necessary condition of a change of residence.</p>
3.	Hon. Cindee Mayfield Judge of the Juvenile Court Superior Court of Mendocino County	A	N	No comment.	No response required.
4.	Ms. Lenor R. Noll Deputy Court Executive Officer Superior Court of Monterey County	A	N	No comment.	No response required.
5.	Hon. Harry R. Sheppard Presiding Judge Superior Court of Alameda County	A	N	No comment.	No response required.
6.	Unknown	A	N	No comment.	No response required.

Comments for SPR02-35
Juvenile Law: Child Custody and Visitation Orders

	Commentator	Position	Comment on behalf of group?	Comment	Committee Response
	Superior Court of Ventura County				
7.	Ms. Charlene Walker Division Manager Superior Court of Sacramento County	N	N	Current procedure is to file form JV-200 in any existing family court case involving the child or children. If no such cases exist, the court does not open a new family law file until a party files an action to modify the juvenile exit order. Requiring the clerk to open a new file for each exit order would create additional work.	Welfare and Institutions Code sections 362.4 and 726.5, as well as rule 1457 of the California Rules of Court, require the court clerk of the county in which the parent given custody resides to open a new file immediately upon receipt of the order. Without the opening of a new family law file, the family court may not learn of the juvenile court's order. New item 11 clarifies the requirements for the transmittal and filing of the form.
8.	Ms. Alicia Valdez Wright Director of Legal Services Harriett Buhai Center for Family Law	AM	Y	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The form may not sufficiently encourage an exchange of information between the juvenile court and the family department of the superior court. Even when a pending family law case exists, the superior court clerk does not file the juvenile custody order with that family law case. In practice, the only time that a juvenile custody order is placed in a family law file is when one of the parties actively seeks to file it. 2. The form does not indicate whether the mother and father are married. In counties such as Los Angeles, where a dissolution case is issued a BD number and a paternity case is issued a BF number, correct assignment of a family law case number to the juvenile custody order would be impossible. In addition, paternity case files are confidential. Add a check box to indicate whether 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agree. See response to comment 1, <i>supra</i>. 2. Agree. Add to end of item 2: "Mother and Father ? are ? are not married."

Comments for SPR02-35
Juvenile Law: Child Custody and Visitation Orders

	Commentator	Position	Comment on behalf of group?	Comment	Committee Response
				the parents are married.	
9.	Hon. Ronald L. Bauer Chair, Rules and Forms Committee Superior Court of Orange County	A	Y	Superior Court's Rules and Forms Committee strongly agrees with the proposal.	No response required.